

It was a bird of the year, and measured as follows:—Length 9·5; wing 5·125; tail 3·25; tarsus 1·25; spread foot 1·625; bill from front ·8125, from gape 1·1875; extent 15 inches. The species is apparently rare, as this was the only specimen that I procured.

371. *OREOCINCLA DAUMA*. Small-billed Mountain-Thrush.

The name of “Mountain-Thrush” cannot be very correctly applied to this species; for I have previously recorded it (*Ibis*, 1865, p. 423) from Maunbhoom, and I have killed an example in a garden, December 18th, 1866, at Morar, near Gwalior, both of which places are in the plains of India, and the latter far from any mountain-range. The Morar bird was very wary, feeding under the bushes in the garden, and apparently solitary; when disturbed it flew into a thick mango-tree, where I shot it. The dimensions were as follows:—Length 10·75; wing 5·625; tail 3·45; tarsus 1·25; spread foot 2·375; bill from front ·875, from gape 1·25; extent 17 inches. The irides were dark brown, the bill and legs pale flesh-colour, the former with a tinge of green on the lower mandible. The upper mandible was dark horny.

XXIII.—*A List of the Birds of Turkey*. By H. J. ELWES, F.Z.S., late Capt. Scots Fusilier Guards, and T. E. BUCKLEY, B.A., F.Z.S.

(Concluded from p. 201.)

? 197. *TETRAO UROGALLUS*, L.

We were told by various persons of a large bird found in the pine-forests of the Balkan mountains, which we think must be the Capercally, though we have no positive evidence as to its existence there. Its occurrence, however, in Spain in as low a latitude, of which there can be no doubt (*Ibis*, 1866, p. 383), would render our supposition less improbable than it might at first sight seem*.

* [It will be remembered that Temminck (*Man. d'Orn.* iv. p. 313) mentions, on the authority of M. Cantraine, the occurrence of “Wild Turkeys” in Dalmatia. Prof. Andreas Wagner (*Rep. Progr. Zool.* 1842, p. 85, Ray Soc.) explains the statement by reference to a paper by Dr.

198. *TETRAO TETRIX*, L.

The only locality we at present know of for this bird is the forest country about Vetova and Ishicklar in Bulgaria, not very far from Rustchuk. In the oak-woods about here the Black Grouse used to be common a few years ago, and several of the engineers who made the Varna railway have killed them; they have become, however, more scarce of late.

199. *CACCABIS GRÆCA*, Bp.

Common on the mountains of Macedonia, and extremely numerous on some of the Greek islands, but becoming scarce on the mainland of Greece, owing to the incessant shooting which goes on at all seasons of the year. On the islands of Imbros and Lemnos, off the entrance to the Dardanelles, the Greek Partridge is so abundant that we were assured by a well-known sportsman at Constantinople that fifty brace might be bagged by a good shot with ease, at the end of August; but the heat is then so great, that few would care to expose themselves to the sun except in the mornings and evenings. In Bulgaria we never saw or heard of this bird.

200. *PERDIX CINEREA*, Lath.

By far the commonest game-bird, both in Macedonia and Bulgaria. Very good bags are often made on the plains, as soon as the harvest is got in; and even the natives, who at present are armed with flint muskets five feet long, manage to slaughter a good many. Though the Turks, as a nation, care very little about sport, or any thing requiring exertion, yet villagers who are excellent pot-hunters and capital shots are sometimes found.

201. *COTURNIX COMMUNIS*, Bonn.

Arrives in April in immense flocks, and disperses all over the country to breed. A great many are killed on the shores of the Bosphorus during the spring and autumn migrations, though their capture is not carried on so systematically as in Italy.

Küster (Isis, 1842, pp. 611, 612), wherein it is said that *Otis tarda* was evidently the species meant. From what we have been told of the nature of the country, it would seem as likely to have been *Tetrao urogallus*. —ED.]

202. PHASIANUS COLCHICUS, L.

Exists in a wild state in many parts of Turkey, especially in Macedonia and the north of Albania. We found Pheasants chiefly in the marshy forests of the plains; but, owing to the extreme density of the brambles, they were very difficult to flush, and, when put up by the dogs, would sometimes fly into a tree. A good many are found in the coverts round the foot of Mount Olympus and the vale of Tempe; but they are becoming scarcer. There cannot be many in Roumelia; for when they were required for the Sultan's aviaries, he sent to Salonica to have them caught.

203. OTIS TARDA, L.

Not uncommon in many parts of Turkey, but, so far as we know, most numerous in the Dobrudscha. The Tartars who live here are very skilful in snaring and trapping Bustards, which they attract by means of stuffed females and other devices; and the species has diminished considerably during the last few years in consequence, though it is still common. A good rifle-shot would have no difficulty in shooting them from a cart; but the most killing way is to drive them in the snow like Partridges. The Great Bustard is said to be particularly numerous in a waterless and uninhabited part of Wallachia, which corresponds to the Dobrudscha on the other side of the river.

204. OTIS TETRAX, L.

Observed once or twice in Macedonia, but not common there during the winter. In the Dobrudscha they are especially numerous; and the manner of shooting them has been capitally described by Mr. Hudleston (*Ibis*, 1861, pp. 369, 370). Like the Great Bustard they are decreasing under the influence of cultivation, which, since the immigration of Tartars from the Crimea, is spreading rapidly. Their number is largely increased in April by flocks which arrive from the south to breed; but unless driven away by deep snow, a few always remain. The Little Bustard in this country seems to prefer land which, having been once broken up, has been left fallow, and soon becomes covered with a bushy weed, affording good shelter from the numerous Eagles which are always hunting about.

205. *GLAREOLA PRATINCOLA* (L.).

Never seen by us, as it does not arrive until May, when it is very common in the Dobrudscha, and breeds in colonies on the dry ground, very often in newly-sown millet-fields.

206. *GLAREOLA NORDMANNI*, Fischer. (Ibis, 1868, pl. viii.)

We obtained one specimen from Mr. Robson, which had been shot near the Bosphorus by him.

207. *ŒDICNEMUS CREPITANS*, Temm.

One was shot near Shitangik at the end of April, the only time the bird was seen by either of us. It is probably a summer visitor, as the climate of Bulgaria, notwithstanding its southern latitude, is very cold in winter, and many birds which are tolerably hardy do not remain during that season. Indeed, as a rule, all the birds which migrate southward in England, do so here also.

208. *CHARADRIUS PLUVIALIS*, L.

Common in Macedonia, and found occasionally both in Epirus and the east of Turkey.

209. *SQUATAROLA HELVETICA* (L.).

Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford.

210. *ÆGIALITIS HIATICULA* (L.).

Specimens were in Mr. Robson's collection.

211. *ÆGIALITIS CANTIANUS* (Lath.).

Very common on the Bulgarian coast, where we found a nest of two eggs on the 8th of April.

212. *ÆGIALITIS CURONICUS* (Gmel.).

A few frequent the streams of Bulgaria, where they breed. It is also found on the Bosphorus.

213. *VANELLUS CRISTATUS*, Bechst.

Abundant on the mainland and islands, according to Lord Lilford. Observed by us in Eubæa, near Chalcis.

214. *HÆMATOPUS OSTRALEGUS*, L.

Seen in the Gulf of Salonica, but apparently not common.

215. *STREPSILAS INTERPRES* (L.).

Seen occasionally on the coast.

216. NUMENIUS ARQUATA (L.).

A few observed in Macedonia, but nowhere else.

217. NUMENIUS PHÆOPUS (L.).

A small Curlew, probably of this species, was common in Macedonia, but we never obtained a specimen. It occurs in Epirus and on the Bosphorus.

218. NUMENIUS TENUIROSTRIS, Vieill.

Small flocks of this species were often seen feeding on the dry pastures of the Dobrudscha, at some distance from the coast. Their food consisted of a small *Helix*, very like that which forms the favourite food of the Curlew in the Hebrides.

219. LIMOSA MELANURA (L.). } Found in Epirus by Lord

220. LIMOSA LAPPONICA (L.). } Lilford.

221. SCOLOPAX RUSTICOLA, L.

The winter of 1868–69 was a bad one for Woodcocks, as they were mostly driven away by the deep snow which lay on the mountains; we never found any number of them; but in some seasons capital shooting is to be had in Thessaly and Macedonia. Further inland the Woodcock is not so numerous; and apparently they do not breed in the country.

222. GALLINAGO MAJOR, Gmel.

One specimen only was shot, on a wooded hill in Bulgaria, where we were looking for Vulture's nests. This was probably a straggler; but we have no doubt it is a regular winter visitor.

223. GALLINAGO MEDIA, Leach.

Common.

224. GALLINAGO GALLINULA, L.

Tolerably common in some of the marshes.

225. CALIDRIS ARENARIA (L.). } Seen on the coast near Kus-

226. TRINGA CANUTUS, L. } tendji.

227. TRINGA SUBARQUATA, Gldenst.

Found at Corfu by Lord Lilford.

228. TRINGA MINUTA, Leisler.

229. TRINGA PLATYRHYNCHA, Temm. } Shot on the Bospho-

rus by Mr. Robson.

230. *TRINGA ALPINA*, L.

Common on the coast of the Black Sea.

231. *TOTANUS HYPOLEUCUS* (L.),

Not uncommon on the Bosphorus.

232. *TOTANUS OCHROPUS* (L.).

The commonest Sandpiper in the marshes and rivers of Macedonia.

233. *TOTANUS CALIDRIS* (L.).

Common.

234. *TOTANUS GLOTTIS* (L.).

We observed the Greenshank several times, but never more than two or three together.

235. *TOTANUS STAGNATILIS*, Bechst.

Found at Corfu by Lord Lilford.

236. *PHALAROPUS HYPERBOREUS* (L.).

One specimen in Mr. Robson's collection was killed by him on the Bosphorus.

237. *RECURVIROSTRA AVOCETTA*, L.

We never observed the Avocet in Macedonia; but Col. Drummond-Hay found it there, and Mr. A. Cullen informs us that it is not uncommon near Kustendji, where it breeds.

238. *HIMANTOPUS CANDIDUS*, Bonn.

The Stilt breeds near Kustendji, in the salt marshes; we saw a few there in the beginning of April; but none of the waders had yet commenced breeding.

239. *FULICA ATRA*, L.

Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford.

240. *GALLINULA CHLOROPUS* (L.).

Seen occasionally in Macedonia.

241. *RALLUS AQUATICUS*, L.

Common.

242. *CREX PORZANA*, L. }

243. *CREX MINUTUS* (Pall.). }

Found near Constantinople by Mr. Robson, but not abundant.

244. *CREX PRATENSIS*, Bechst.

Found in Epirus and near Constantinople.

245. *GRUS CINEREA*, Bechst.

We found the Crane tolerably numerous in some of the marshes, and were told they breed in Macedonia, which seems very likely, as the ground was of almost exactly the same nature as the places where they breed in Lapland, and the Crane has been found breeding in Spain quite as far south as this. We found Crane-steak capital eating when well-cooked, though not quite so "gamy" as Bustard, which is a first-rate bird for the table.

246. *GRUS LEUCOGERANUS*, Pall.

Col. Drummond-Hay observed a flock of these magnificent birds in Macedonia; but we are not aware of any other instance of their occurrence.

247. *GRUS VIRGO* (L.).

Very numerous in the Dobrudscha in summer, arriving about the middle of April in large flocks*.

248. *ARDEA CINEREA*, L.

Fairly common in all parts of the country where there are marshes.

249. *ARDEA PURPUREA*, L.

Common in Bulgaria, especially about the lakes and backwaters of the Danube.

250. *ARDEA ALBA*, L.

Very common in the marshes of Macedonia, where we have seen as many as fourteen together. The great size and snowy plumage of this White Heron make it a very conspicuous object among the tall reeds, or when flapping slowly along above them. We cannot say whether it breeds here; but in Bulgaria, though not so numerous as in Macedonia, it certainly does. An old male, which was shot in February, had the long plumes of the back, which fall off in summer, fully developed.

* A good account of its breeding-habits, by Mr. A. Cullen, who has had much experience in the ornithology of that district, will be found in the "Field" of Sept. 11, 1869.

251. ARDEA GARZETTA, L.

Arrives in large numbers on the Danube about the first week in May, and breeds in colonies in company with the Squacco- and Purple Herons. One of the large islands below Rustchuk is a great breeding-place for Herons; but they had not arrived on the 2nd of May. In a dense thicket of willows, at this time of the year four feet deep in water, there are hundreds of nests; and a friend who visited the same spot a month later found them all tenanted by three or four different species of Herons.

252. ARDEA RALLOIDES, Scop.

Arrives about the same time as the last, and breeds in company with it on the Danube.

253. ARDEA MINUTA, L.

Common in Bulgaria, where it is a summer visitor, and breeds in colonies with the last two species.

254. ARDEA NYCTICORAX, L.

Not uncommon in Bulgaria, where we first observed it on March 31st.

255. BOTHAURUS STELLARIS (L.).

Found near Constantinople, and not uncommon on the Danube.

256. PLATALEA LEUCORODIA, L.

Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford.

257. CICONIA ALBA, Bechst.

Very common all over the country, arriving in the beginning of April. There is hardly a village or farm in Turkey without its pair of Storks; and in some places nearly every house has a nest on the roof. As the Stork is protected and regarded as a bird of good omen by Turks, Greeks, and Bulgarians alike, it is very tame and familiar, and always takes up its quarters close to a house. The eggs are laid at the end of April, and are sat upon by male and female in turn.

258. CICONIA NIGRA.

The Black Stork is by no means numerous; but a pair is found here and there in most parts of Bulgaria. It arrives at

the same time as the White Stork, and is just as shy and solitary as the other is sociable. The nest is usually built in a rock in a lonely situation, and is used for many consecutive years. We saw the Black Stork in the Pravidy valley, and near Babadagh, where a pair were making their nest in a low rock on the edge of the forest.

+ 259. *FALCINELLUS IGNEUS* (Gmel.).

Common in summer, especially about the lagoons and marshes of the Danube. The first flock we saw was on the 18th of April, when we shot one near Pravidy.

260. *PELECANUS CRISPUS*, Bruch.

Common in Macedonia, where we saw it in the Gulf of Salonica and about the mouth of the Vardar. We were told that Pelicans bred in the great marsh of Janitza, which is quite impenetrable, except in one or two narrow channels. On the 11th of April we visited a lagoon which runs back from the Danube three miles above Rassova, whither a great number of Pelicans resort to breed. We had much trouble in getting a boat, as the Circassians who lived there would not allow us to go in theirs; but at last we brought a dug-out canoe in a cart from Rassova, and launched her on the lake, which was surrounded by a deep bed of tall reeds. We paddled up to the top of it, disturbing numbers of Geese, Grebes, and Ducks, and came at last to the breeding-place of the Pelicans. The nest consists of a shallow depression in a large strong platform formed by reeds broken down and heaped together in the water; and on this great heap of decaying matter the eggs were laid. Many of the nests contained two or three; but all of them were quite fresh, and in some instances covered with bloody marks, as if they had cost a severe effort to lay. The old birds, when disturbed by our approach, flapped off heavily and began soaring about above us. It is wonderful to see the ease and grace with which they fly when once fairly on the wing, mounting up with hardly a motion of the wings until almost out of sight, and soaring round and round like Vultures.

261. *PELECANUS ONOCROTALUS*, L.

Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford, and also on the sea of Marmora by Mr. Robson.

+262. *PHALACROCORAX CARBO* (L.).

Very numerous on the Bosphorus and Sea of Marmora, where it breeds; also abundant on the Danube and Vardar rivers.

263. *PHALACROCORAX GRACULUS* (L.).

Found by Lord Lilford on the coast of Epirus.

264. *PHALACROCORAX PYGMEUS* (Pall.).

Common in Macedonia, where it frequents the inland marshes, and also found on the Danube, where it breeds in large colonies on the willow and poplar-covered islands.

+ 265. *PUFFINUS CINEREUS* (Kuhl).

Found on the coast of Epirus by Lord Lilford, and on the Bosphorus by Mr. Robson, who states that it breeds on the islands in the sea of Marmora.

+ 266. *PUFFINUS YELKOUAN* (Acerbi).

Common on the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora, and, as we believe, the commonest species of Shearwater found on the Bosphorus. It is very difficult to account for these flocks, so well known to all visitors to Constantinople as the "Ames damnées," which are constantly passing and repassing at all hours of the day and at all seasons of the year. It is evidently no regular migration, as the numbers going in each direction are about the same; and as they are rarely seen except in the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. They are supposed by the natives to disappear under water as soon as they reach the open sea.

+267. *PROCELLARIA PELAGICA*, L.

Found on the coast of Epirus by Lord Lilford.

268. *LARUS FUSCUS*, L.

Seen several times on the Black Sea, but not very numerous.

269. *LARUS MICHAHELLESI*, Bruch.

Common on the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. We sometimes saw these Herring-Gulls feeding on the cultivated land in Macedonia.

270. *LARUS CANUS*, L.

We did not identify this species by specimens, but have little doubt we saw it both on the Black Sea and the Gulf of Volo.

+ 271. *LARUS MINUTUS*, Pall.

Very numerous in Greece and Macedonia in February, and in Bulgaria in April (*Ibis*, 1859, pp. 362, 363). The Little Gull frequents marshes and lakes, hawking in the manner of a Swallow for insects, which constitute its chief food. We could not make out where they went to at night, as they all disappeared about sunset, probably going off to the coast to roost. An instance of the breeding of this species at Kustendji has been recorded by Dr. Cullen (*Ibis*, 1867, p. 248).

272. *LARUS GELASTES*, Licht.

We shot this species in the Gulf of Volo, and believe it is common in the Levant.

273. *LARUS MELANOCEPHALUS*, Natterer.

Common both in the Black Sea and the Levant, where it remains summer and winter. This Gull may always be distinguished by the black tip to its short and thick bright crimson bill. The primaries in the adult are not tipped with black.

274. *LARUS RIDIBUNDUS*, L.

We shot an immature specimen of this Gull in the Gulf of Volo, but cannot say whether it is common or not.

275. *LARUS AUDOUINI*, Payraudeau.

Found by Lord Lilford on the coast of Epirus.

— 276. *STERNA CASPIA*, L.

Found by Lord Lilford on the Albanian coast; and it breeds in the marshes of the Dobrudscha.

+ 277. *STERNA ANGLICA*, Montagu.

Common in summer on the coast of Albania, and has been shot by Mr. Robson.

278. *STERNA CANTIACA*, Gmel.

Common on the coast of the Black Sea in summer, and breeds near Kustendji.

+ 279. *STERNA HIRUNDO*, L.

Shot by Mr. Robson near Constantinople.

280. STERNA MINUTA, L.

Common on the coast of the Black Sea, and breeds in the Dobrudscha.

281. STERNA FISSIPES, L.

Very abundant in May on the Danube as far up as Belgrade.

282. STERNA LEUCOPTERA, Schinz.	} Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford.
283. STERNA HYBRIDA, Pall.	

284. CYGNUS OLOR (Gmel.).

The Mute Swan is found in a wild state in some parts of Turkey in summer and winter. The Gulf of Salonica was full of Swans when we arrived there; and the Governor, who is a great sportsman, invited us to join a battue, which was attended by several boats from the town. The procession was headed by three large men-of-war's boats, containing the chief dignitaries, with their rifles; and etiquette was carried to such an extent that instead of advancing in line, they kept in the order of their precedence. The Swans, which might easily have been surrounded, naturally took advantage of this; and a great expenditure of ammunition at long ranges only resulted in the capture of two Swans, though there must have been a thousand in the flock. Whoopers, as well as Mute Swans, were among them; but we did not identify Bewick's Swan. Swans which we believe to be of this species (*C. olor*) were breeding on the Upper Devna lake, near Varna; and a Wallachian shepherd brought us a nest of eight eggs, which he had taken on a lagoon near Rassova.

285. CYGNUS FERUS, Leach.

A winter visitor to Turkey, and tolerably plentiful in suitable localities. We shot one out of a flock near Kustendji on April 13th.

286. CYGNUS IMMUTABILIS, Yarrell.

Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford.

287. ANSER SEGETUM (Gmel.).

Not uncommon, but not so numerous as the following species.

288. *ANSER FERUS* (Gmel.)

Plentiful in Macedonia, and not uncommon in Bulgaria, where it breeds.

289. *ANSER ALBIFRONS* (Gmel.).

Occasionally found in winter.

290. *BERNICLA RUFICOLLIS* (Gmel.).

Col. Drummond-Hay says that he once saw this species in Macedonia.

291. *TADORNA VULPANSER*, Fleming.

Not uncommon near Kustendji, but by no means so plentiful as the Ruddy Shell-drake.

+ 292. *TADORNA RUTILA* (Pall.).

Very common in the Dobrudscha, though we did not see it anywhere else. In its habits it resembles the Common Shell-drake, but is more fond of fresh water and of inland ranges of rocks, whither it resorts in the breeding-season. The nest is very difficult to find, as it is always in a hole, sometimes in the middle of a corn-field, and the male bird keeps watch near by to call the female off her eggs when any one approaches.

We got a nest near Kustendji containing one egg, which is exactly like that of the Common Shell-drake; and the young are marked with black and white in the same manner. The Ruddy Shell-drake is very wary, and utters a harsh metallic cry when disturbed, from which it is called "Angout" by the Turks.

293. *SPATULA CLYPEATA* (L.).

One of the commonest Ducks in winter, and probably remains to breed.

294. *ANAS PENELOPE*, L.

About the commonest Duck next to the Mallard, but we believe it is only a winter visitor.

295. *ANAS BOSCHAS*, L.

Abundant in all parts of Turkey.

296. *ANAS STREPERA*, L.

A common Duck in Macedonia, where we have every reason to believe it breeds.

297. *ANAS ACUTA*, L.

This most graceful and handsome of Ducks was abundant both in Macedonia and Bulgaria, and remained in the country till the end of April.

298. *QUERQUEDULA ANGUSTIROSTRIS*, Ménétries.

Found rarely in Albania by Lord Lilford.

+ 299. *QUERQUEDULA CRECCA* (L.).

Very numerous, particularly in the great marsh of Janitza.

300. *QUERQUEDULA CIRCIA* (L.).

Most plentiful in Bulgaria, where it seems to take the place of the Teal to a great extent, and remains to breed.

301. *BRANTA RUFINA*, Pall.

Not uncommon in some parts of the country, and said by Mr. A. Cullen to breed in the Dobrudscha. We shot a female on the Inkermann river in March.

302. *FULIGULA CRISTATA* (Leach). } Not uncommon in Ma-
303. *FULIGULA MARILA* (L.). } cedonia.

304. *FULIGULA NYROCA* (Güldenstädt).

Not uncommon, and probably breeds.

305. *FULIGULA FERINA* (L.). } Common, but not so nu-
306. *CLANGULA GLAUCION* (L.). } merous as the fresh-
water Ducks.

307. *ÆDEmia NIGRA* (L.).

Seen off the coast of Albania by Lord Lilford.

308. *ERISMATURA LEUCOCEPHALA* (Scop.).

We obtained a female of this species, shot by Mr. Robson on the Bosphorus, where, he says, it is rare. Mr. A. Cullen, however, assures us that it breeds in the marshes about the mouths of the Danube; and Lord Lilford found it common in Albania.

309. *MERGUS MERGANSER*, L.

Not uncommon, but found occasionally on the Bosphorus.

310. *MERGUS SERRATOR*, L.

Not uncommon on the coast in winter.

+311. *MERGUS ALBELLUS*, L.

Common in Macedonia, where it frequents the inland waters and deep still streams which intersect the marshes. We never saw any adult males; and both Lord Lilford and Col. Drummond-Hay make the same remark.

312. *PODICEPS CRISTATUS* (L.).

Very common on the coast in winter, and on the lakes in summer. Large quantities of skins are collected by the Greek "sportsmen" in the seaports, who sell them for exportation to France.

313. *PODICEPS GRISEIGENA* (Bodd.).

Not uncommon on the Black Sea in winter; we shot them in the harbour of Sebastopol.

314. *PODICEPS NIGRICOLLIS* (Gmel.).

The most numerous of its family on the Turkish coasts.

315. *PODICEPS AURITUS*, L.

Found in Epirus by Lord Lilford.

316. *PODICEPS MINOR* (L.).

Common in winter.

+317. *COLYMBUS GLACIALIS*, L.

} Found in winter by

+318. *COLYMBUS SEPTENTRIONALIS*, L.

} Lord Lilford on the
coasts of Epirus.

*** We have been kindly reminded by Dr. Hartlaub that our contributors, while enumerating at the beginning of this paper (p. 60, *note*) the various publications on Turkish ornithology known to them, have omitted mentioning an article by Dr. Finsch in the 'Journal für Ornithologie' (1859, pp. 378-387), "Beiträge zur ornithologischen Fauna von Bulgarien, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Balkans." One hundred and seventy-eight species are therein included, whereof five, viz. *Sylvia philomela*, Bechst., *S. suecica* (L.), *S. nisoria*, Bechst., *S. palustris*, Bechst., and *Tringa temminckii*, Leisl., are not noticed in the present paper.—ED.